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APPLICATION NO.	FILING DATE	FIRST NAMED INVENTOR	ATTORNEY DOCKET NO.	CONFIRMATION NO.
10/550,388	09/22/2005	Eiji Furukawa	2005_1493A	1334
513	7590	03/31/2010		
WENDEROTH, LIND & PONACK, L.L.P. 1030 15th Street, N.W., Suite 400 East Washington, DC 20005-1503			EXAMINER LIU, XUE H	
			ART UNIT 1791	PAPER NUMBER
			NOTIFICATION DATE 03/31/2010	DELIVERY MODE ELECTRONIC

**Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.**

The time period for reply, if any, is set in the attached communication.

Notice of the Office communication was sent electronically on above-indicated "Notification Date" to the following e-mail address(es):

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## **DETAILED ACTION**

### ***Response to Arguments***

1. Applicant's arguments filed 3/22/10 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive. Applicant argues that in the process as disclosed by Atake, the space in the slot 43 is completely sealed from the molding space 3 during the molding operation, and the molding resin does not flow from the molding cavity 13 into the slots 41-46 because the china-painting sheet S seals the slots 41-46 from the cavity 13. However, Atake teaches that process conditions such as molding pressure and temperature could cause the china-painting sheet S to fuse partially or fracture, also when fusion resin was revealed from the gap of the china-painting sheet S and the male type parting surfaces 34b and 34d to cause resin burr (see paragraph 19). Particularly, Atake teaches that if injection pressure is increased too much, resin burr will flow into the perimeter side out of the pushing-out portion of the female-die parting surface 14 (see paragraph 22). Therefore, the space in the slots 41-46 are not completely sealed from the cavity 13 during the molding process to prevent molding resin to flow from the molding cavity 13 into the slots 41-46 as Atake clearly teaches that in the event of a fracture or partial fusion of the china-painting sheet, resin of a flow state ejected in the forming cavity serves as resin burr in an injection-molding process and it leaks and comes out from said fusion fracture part between a china-painting sheet and a parting surface and enters into the insides of a slot for resin burr (see paragraphs 32 and 61-65).

***Conclusion***

Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to XUE LIU whose telephone number is (571)270-5522. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday to Friday 9:30 - 6:00 EST.

If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Katarzyna Wyrozebski can be reached on (571)272-1127. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 571-273-8300.

Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free). If you would like assistance from a USPTO Customer Service Representative or access to the automated information system, call 800-786-9199 (IN USA OR CANADA) or 571-272-1000.

/X. L./  
Examiner, Art Unit 1791

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